

XVI.—*Description of a new Indian Scorpion (Charmus indicus, sp. n.).* By STANLEY HIRST.

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Charmus indicus, sp. n.

Granulation of *carapace* and *terga* very fine, but that of the fifth tergum is coarser. *Sterna* 1-4 finely punctured, the punctures on the fourth sternum being rather conspicuous, however: fifth sternum granular. *Tail.* A down composed of very fine short hairs is present on the tail, the segments of which are comparatively short and stout. First two segments granular, but the second has traces of punctures on its sides; with the exception of the inferior medians of the second segment, which are fairly distinct, the keels of these two anterior caudal segments are either absent or indistinct. Third segment densely punctured on the sides, but granular below and with the inferior median keels well developed and composed of fairly large granules (the granules between these keels are also rather coarse). Fourth and fifth segments without any trace of keels and furnished with very numerous, minute but deep, contiguous punctures; there are no granules on the sides or ventral surface of these segments. *Caudal vesicle* with numerous fine punctures. *Pectinal teeth* 17 in number. *Colour* dark brown; upper side of abdomen with a pale central linear marking, but it is very fine; caudal vesicle paler than the rest of the tail, being reddish brown in tint; palp dark brown, except for the fingers, which are yellow; legs variegated in much the same way as they are in *C. laneus*.

Measurements in mm.—Total length 14.75; length of carapace 1.8.

Locality.—Coimbatore (6. vi. 1912), a single example presented to the Museum by Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher (Imperial Entomologist).

Remarks.—The unique specimen of this new scorpion is so small that I think it must be immature. It can, however, be easily distinguished from the only other member of the genus so far described (*Charmus laneus*, Karsch, from Ceylon) by a number of characters which seem to be of real value: for instance, the shortness and stontness of the tail, the presence of punctures (instead of granules) on the sides of the third caudal segment, the much more numerous (contiguous) punctures of the last two caudal segments, and the

absence of granulation from the ventral surfaces of these two segments, &c.

Prof. Kraepelin states (Mt. Mus. Hamburg, xxx. p. 131, 1913) that he has examined a very young example of *C. laneus* from Coimbatore (Indian Museum Coll.). This specimen is the first one of the genus to be recorded from India, and obviously belongs to the same species as that which is described above as new, for it comes from the same locality. For the reasons already given, however, I think that it is not *C. laneus*, Karsch. With the exception of that sent by Mr. Bainbridge Fletcher, there is only one specimen of the genus in the British Museum Collection, and, unfortunately, it is not known where it was collected. This specimen is the type of Pocock's *C. cinctipes*—a species now considered to be identical with *C. laneus*. If the specimens of *Charmus* from Coimbatore are really *C. laneus*, Pocock's species should be resuscitated, for it certainly does not belong to the same species.

XVII.—*On Bats of the Genera Nyctalus, Tylonycteris, and Pipistrellus.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Nyctalus joffrei, sp. n.

A small species, with short tragus and small p^1 .

Size about as in *N. leisleri*, smaller than in *N. stenopterus*. General build suggesting a large Pipistrel rather than a Noctule, but the proportions of the digits quite as in *Nyctalus*. Ears short, broad, rounded, their substance unusually fleshy; inner margin convex, tip broadly rounded, outer margin convex, scarcely flattened above, antitragal lobule little developed. Tragus very short, expanded above, its inner margin concave, shorter than its greatest breadth above; outer margin convex, with the usual triangular basal lobe. Tip of fourth metacarpal reaching to the middle of the short first phalanx of the fifth finger. Wings to the ankle just beyond opposite the base of the calcar. Tail-tip projecting. Penis without bone, its prepuce thinly haired, separated into two cushions by a Y-shaped groove.

Colour uniform pale brown above and below.

Skull of a somewhat different shape from that of other species of the genus. The muzzle shorter, broader, with